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S&H Form: (01/03)

REPLY/AMENDMENT FEE TRANSMITTAL	Attorney Docket No.	1344.1001	
	Application Number	09/014,422	
	Filing Date	January 27, 1998	
	First Named Inventor	Masaki IWAMOTO et al.	
	Group Art Unit	2176	
AMOUNT ENCLOSED	410.00	Examiner Name	Cong-Lac Huynh

FEE CALCULATION (fees effective 01/01/03)

CLAIMS AS AMENDED	Claims Remaining After Amendment	Highest Number Previously Paid For	Number Extra	Rate	Calculations
TOTAL CLAIMS	24	- 24 =	0	X \$ 18.00 =	\$ 0.00
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	3	- 3 =	0	X \$ 84.00 =	0.00
Since an Official Action set an <u>original</u> due date of <u>January 3, 2003</u> , petition is hereby made for an extension to cover the date this reply is filed for which the requisite fee is enclosed (1 month (\$110); 2 months (\$410); 3 months (\$930); 4 months (\$1,450); 5 months (\$1,970)):					410.00
If Notice of Appeal is enclosed, add (\$320)					0.00
If Statutory Disclaimer under Rule 20(d) is enclosed, add fee (\$110)					0.00
Total of above Calculations =					\$ 410.00
Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (37 CFR 1.9, 1.27 & 1.28)					
TOTAL FEES DUE =					\$ 410.00

- (1) If entry (1) is less than entry (2), entry (3) is "0".
(2) If entry (2) is less than 20, change entry (2) to "20".
(4) If entry (4) is less than entry (5), entry (6) is "0".
(5) If entry (5) is less than 3, change entry (5) to "3".

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METHOD OF PAYMENT

- ☒ Check enclosed as payment. **Technology Center 2100**
- ☐ Charge "TOTAL FEES DUE" to the Deposit Account No. below.
- ☐ No payment is enclosed and no charges to the Deposit Account are authorized at this time (unless specifically required to obtain a filing date).

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

- ☒ If the above-noted "AMOUNT ENCLOSED" is not correct, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit any overpayment or charge any additional fees necessary to:
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Deposit Account No. | 19-3935 |
| Deposit Account Name | STAAS & HALSEY LLP |
- ☒ The Commissioner is also authorized to credit any overpayments or charge any additional fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 (filing fees) or 37 CFR 1.17 (processing fees) during the prosecution of this application, including any related application(s) claiming benefit hereof pursuant to 35 USC § 120 (e.g., continuations/divisionals/CIPs under 37 CFR 1.53(b) and/or continuations/divisionals/CPAs under 37 CFR 1.53(d)) to maintain pendency hereof or of any such related application.

SUBMITTED BY: STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Typed Name	John C. Garvey	Reg. No.	28,607
Signature		Date	3-3-03



Docket No.: 1344.1001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of:

Masaki IWAMOTO et al.

Serial No. 09/014,422

Group Art Unit: 2176

Confirmation No. 4490

Filed: January 27, 1998

Examiner: Cong-Lac Huynh

For: INTERACTIVE DATA ANALYSIS SUPPORT APPARATUS AND MEDIA ON WHICH IS
RECORDED AN INTERACTIVE DATA ANALYSIS SUPPORT PROGRAM

AMENDMENT

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

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Technology Center 2100

Sir:

This is in response to the Office Action mailed October 3, 2002, and having a period for response set to expire on January 3, 2003. A Petition for a two-month extension of time, together with the requisite fee for same, is submitted herewith, thereby extending the period for response to March 3, 2003. The following remarks are respectfully submitted.

In the Office Action the Examiner noted that claims 1-8, 10-19 and 21-26 are pending in the application and the Examiner rejected all claims as unpatentable over the prior art. In particular, in item 3 of page 2 of the Office Action the Examiner withdrew his prior rejection of the claims based on Microsoft Excel 97 in view of Fahey as a result of the applicant's argument, and the Examiner issued a new rejection based on newly cited prior art. The Examiner's rejection is traversed below.

Rejection of Claims 1-8, 10-19 And 21-26 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In item 5 on pages 2-5 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-8, 10-19 and 21-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Excel 97 ("Excel") in view of newly cited Krawchuk U.S. Patent 5,960,437 ("Krawchuk"). The rejection is traversed below.

The Prior Response

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The Prior Response

In response to the prior Office Action, the applicants urged that none of the prior art taught or suggested "random extraction means for extracting data automatically at random from a database" as set forth in claim 1. The Examiner has agreed with this argument.

The Current Rejection

In the current rejection the Examiner has taken the position that the above-quoted feature is disclosed by newly cited U.S. Patent 5,960,437 to Krawchuk. The Examiner further took the position that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine the teachings of Krawchuk and Excel 97 for "performing operations on the data extracted automatically at random from a database using spreadsheet."

The Present Claimed Invention Patentably Distinguishes Over The Prior Art

As set forth on page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner has relied upon Krawchuk as disclosing extracting data automatically at random from a database. The key portion of Krawchuk relied on by the Examiner for this teaching is at column 56, lines 7-15 which recite:

"A large relative file can be simulated by using several small relative files. Into these smaller files the Bricks are placed. As with the single vast relative file, one record holds one Brick. The Bricks are arranged sequentially by Brick number to allow random selection within the file. The number of Bricks per file is a function of the device where the file is stored. For optimal capacity and speed of access, the files are sized to be the largest possible size for their physical device or operating system."

It is submitted that since the disclosed system of Krawchuk relates to a database, the above-quoted wording "to allow random selection within the file" is directed to random (direct) access and not the claimed feature of "extracting data automatically at random" as set forth in claim 1. In particular, in Krawchuk, if data were to be extracted at random, it would be impossible to extract desired data from the database, thereby rendering the disclosed method and system of Krawchuk inoperable. Thus, it is submitted that the disclosure in Krawchuk

does not correspond to the claimed feature of “extracting data automatically at random”, where the claim term “at random” means “randomly” or “disorderly”.

Claim 1

Referring to claim 1, it is submitted that the prior art does not teach or suggest:

“random extraction means for extracting data automatically at random from a database;
cross tabulation display means for displaying according to summing up conditions to set a range to be displayed a cross tabulation in which the data extracted at random from the database by the random extraction means is cross summed up;

...graph display means for displaying the data extracted at random from the database as a graph within the range of the cell specified by said cell specifying means.”

Therefore, it is submitted that claim 1 patentably distinguishes over the prior art.

Claims 2-8 and 10 depend, directly or indirectly, from claim 1 and include all of the features of that claim plus additional features which are not taught or suggested by the prior art. Therefore, it is submitted that these claims patentably distinguish over the prior art.

Claim 12

Referring to claim 12, it is submitted that the prior art does not teach or suggest:

a random extraction operation extracting data automatically at random from a database;

a cross tabulation display operation displaying according to summing up conditions to set a range to be displayed a cross tabulation in which the data extracted at random from the database by the random extraction operation is cross-summed up;

random from the database as a graph within the range of the cell specified by said cell specifying operation.

Therefore, it is submitted that claim 12 patentably distinguishes over the prior art.

Claims 13-19 and 21-22 depend, directly or indirectly, from claim 12 and include all of the features of that claim plus additional features which are not taught or suggested by the prior art. Therefore, it is submitted that these claims patentably distinguish over the prior art.

Claim 23

Referring to claim 23, it is submitted that the prior art does not teach or suggest:

“a random extraction device automatically extracting data at random from a database;

a cross tabulation display device displaying according to summing up conditions to set a range to be displayed a cross tabulation in which the data automatically extracted at random from the database is cross summed up;

a graph display device displaying the data extracted at random from the database as a graph within the range of the cell specified by said cell specifying means.”

Therefore, it is submitted that claim 23 patentably distinguishes over the prior art.

Claims 24-26 depend, directly or indirectly from claim 23 and include all of the features of that claim plus additional features which are not taught by the prior art. Therefore, it is submitted that claims 24-26 patentably distinguish over the prior art.

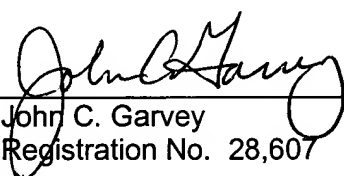
Summary

It is submitted that none of the references, either taken alone or in combination, teach the present claimed invention. Thus, claims 1-8, 10-19 and 21-26 are deemed to be in a condition suitable for allowance. Reconsideration of the claims and an early notice of allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: 3-3-03

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